North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 92. | SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852. | PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843).

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company.	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned at the *Commercial Hotel.*

SODA WATER, 75 cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar per dozen.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen, if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company,* at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from No. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.

HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will hold a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday next, May 7th, a* 3 P.M., when will be sold a variety of MERCHANDISE, particulars of which will be made known by Circular previous to the sale.

W. E. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is now closing off his magnificent assortment of LAMPS and CHANDELIERS at very moderate rates. Those in want of a good but cheap Lamp had better call and examine.

W. E. AYER.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself in business in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. G. MORISON.

H. J. TARRANT,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
6th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 8 Cases marked *C/D, received per *Old England,* can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET.

THE New HOUSE erected on the Lot No. 60, in Consular plan, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., complete, also GODOWN if required. Apply to

SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Shanghai or Canton.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK.

BILL OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms—

One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BILL OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

JUST PUBLISHED

REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."
SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS;
CONTRADICTED:
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT;
AND
STRICTURES BY DR. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanhai, April 30th, 1852.

Fresh Beef,	16-lb. per Dollar, 18-lb. to Shipping.
.... Mutton,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
.... Veal,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
.... Pork,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
Fowls,	95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks,	100 cash .. do. .. do.
Geese,	Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons,	100 cash each.
Fresh Fish,	80 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish,	80 to 100 cash .. do.
Fresh Eggs,	6 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted,	10 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted,	50 to 85 cash .. do.
Yams,	28 cash .. do.
Walnuts,	80 cash .. do.
Dates, best,	220 cash .. do.
Chinese Hams, best,	18 cents .. do.

Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,500 good copper cash, and 1,520 common do.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very fine. The peasants have been busy scattering cotton seed among the wheat and sprinkling soil over it, to allow it to spring before the wheat is cut. Many of the beans are being dug into the ground preparatory to the sowing of cotton seed. The unbearded wheat may now be observed in ear. The average temperature of the week has been only 58° 4′ as compared with the triennial average of 60° 2′,—and is lower than the average of last week by no less than 13° 8′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
23	F.	30.11	30.11	30.01	55.0	59.5	N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.80
24	S.	30.27	30.17	30.17	54.5	57.0	N.E.	S.E. to E.	0.02	0.03
25	S.	30.35	30.05	30.30	52.5	61.5	N. to N.E.	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.23
26	M.	30.31	30.10	30.31	57.5	55.0	E. to E.N.E.	W.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.25
27	Tu.	30.15	30.18	30.04	55.5	59.5	S.	E.	0.00	0.24
28	W.	30.05	30.04	29.95	63.0	61.5	S.E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
29	Th.	30.00	30.03	29.90	69.0	67.5	S.E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.15
Shanghae, 30th April, 1852.				Mean	58.4	60.2		Total	0.02	1.84

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Feb. 24.	Sydney,	......Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	....Mar. 16.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Mar. 18.	Amoy,	.......Mar. 23.
Madras,	......Mar. 14.	Hongkong,	.....April 10.
Galle,	........Mar. 26.	Ningpo,	......April—.
Singapore,	....April 8.	New York,	....Feb. 10.
Penang,	......April 1.	Boston,	......Feb. 6.
Batavia,	......Feb. 6.	San Francisco,	Mar. 7.
Manila,	......Mar. 10.	Sdwich. Islands,	Mar. —.

THE *Candace* from this port arrived at New York on the 28th December. The *Celestial* made her passage from San Francisco to this port in 43 days.

SOME particulars of the unfortunate West India Steamer *Amazon*, will be found in another part of our paper.

THE arrival of the Mails and the Depositions of the Steward and Seamen picked up by the *Nymph*, belonging to the unfortunate American Ship, *Robert Bowne*, preclude our giving some articles we had prepared, but which must therefore be deferred till next week.

WE deeply regret to learn that Captain Bryson, and the acting mate of the American ship *Robert Bowne*, bound for California, 10 days out from the Port of Amoy, which port she left on the 20th March, were cut off by the passenger Coolies, they subsequently compelled the Seamen to steer the ill fated ship and make for Land. For full particulars we refer our readers to the depositions of Joseph Valentine, the Steward, and John Smith, Seaman, the only two who appear to have escaped; these poor men were picked up by the *Nymph* and brought into Port.

In perusing the narrative of this dreadful massacre, we cannot disguise from ourselves that the inattention to National customs shown by the unfortunate Captain of the *Robert Bowne*, may have been the predisposing cause of the horrors that were enacted. We trust, however, that some prompt measures will be taken by the United States Authorities, to secure if possible the punishment of the ringleaders in these most atrocious transactions.

Since writing the above we have obtained the following particulars:—

"On the 19th ultimo, the British sch. *Nymph*, Captain Wilson, picked up, near the southern end of Formosa, two seamen in the long-boat of the American ship *Robert Bowne*, which vessel had been taken by her Chinese passengers, who were landing on one of the Tay-ping-shan group of Islands when the two men made their escape. They were brought to this port and gave their depositions before the American Consul on whose application the Honble. Capt. Spencer, Commander of H. M.'s brig *Contest*, readily consented to go in search of the vessel, hoping to save more of the crew, and departed on the morning of the 29th, within twenty-four hours after the notice was given."

The depositions of the men have been obligingly furnished us by the American Consul.

IT will be recollected that in our paper of the 17th ultimo, we gave an account from Chinese report of recent disturbances at Ningpo. We have since obtained confirmation of the account then published, together with some further particulars which we now lay before our readers.

The first disturbance appears to have taken place on the 9th April, when above ten thousand villagers entered the city, they proceeded to the offices of the Che-hien and demolished or burned the whole, they destroyed in like manner the Prefect's offices and the Custom-house; also the buildings where the taxes are received—besides six other houses occupied by obnoxious individuals.

They were not content with all this destruction of property, but laid violent hands on the Taoutai and carried him off prisoner, and would not agree to release him on any account, till they obtained his promise that all their demands should be complied with under his seal.

On the 12th, the villagers again entered Ningpo, and carried on a further work of destruction by burning and destroying the houses of the Subordinate Salt Officers. Fortunately the Che-hien escaped the fury of the mob or probably he would have lost his life.

We regret to hear that so much lawless violence has been exhibited at Ningpo. The immediate cause of it is stated to be, as we mentioned in our former account the unjust extortion of the Mandarins, who demanded about a third more cash for a tael then the market value, in payment of the taxes.

We hope the graphic pen of Dr. Macgowan, will, hereafter, give us a further illustration of these disturbances, which must have presented many points of deep interest to the intelligent observer, and we do not doubt, the Doctor has some lively reminiscences of them.

WE noticed in our issue of the 10th ultimo, that the *Hongkong Register* of the tenth March, had rated us for giving an article from its columns of the 30th December last, without acknowledgment.

We hastened to explain the matter so soon as we had any knowledge of the accusation, which did not come to us in a regular way by receipt of the paper ourselves, but we accidently saw it whilst making an inquiry at a friend's. The irregularity of receipt of the Southern papers still continues, so that we are often at a loss for news from Hongkong.

Since we published our apology for our supposed negligence, we have conversed with our Correspondent on the subject, whom we roundly charged with giving us an article copied from our Cotemporary without stating whence it was derived. He was as much astonished as we were ourselves by the charge, and upon learning the statement of the Editor of the *Hongkong Register*, said there was evidently a misunderstanding. The account he gave us, he had extracted from the *Primitive Church Magazine*, and had never seen the article in the *Register*. It is probable, therefore, that the *Magazine* in question drew its paragraphs from the same source as the *Hongkong Register*, for we notice that some portions are translated word for word.

Had we intended to extract from the *Hongkong Register* ourselves, we should have followed its translation, which gives further and very interesting details of the barbarous execution of Mr. Schoffler.

OUR readers may remember that nearly a year ago we published a communication from a Correspondent making inquiry with reference to the truth, or otherwise, of a report said to be put into circulation in Europe by the late Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, to the effect that there existed a primitive people in the interior of China who spoke the language of the Hungarians. We have been much surprised by the following announcement taken from the *San Francisco Herald* of March 5, received per *Celestial*. The positive ignorance of all classes of foreigners touching the interior of this great Empire might well warn us against giving an absolute opinion on any reasonable question which might be mooted, while at the sametime we can but express our *fears* that Col. B. will find himself on something like a wild goose chase:—

"It will be seen that Col. Berzenczei, the Hungarian officer who arrived by the steamer Golden Gate, has taken passage on the fine clipper of that name for China, in prosecution of the search to which he has devoted himself, for a nation in the interior of China who are said to be the source from which the Hungarians first sprung. Should Col. Berzenczei succeed in establishing the fact of the existence of such a people speaking the language of the Hungarians and acknowledging a common origin, even should the principal object of his mission fail—the discovery will nevertheless be an important addition to the history of the age."

SOUP (CONGEE) KITCHEN.—This establishment which was temporarily opened on the 19th January last, for the purpose of supplying destitute Chinese with food, during the Winter season, was closed on the 5th instant, the Spring being then well advanced. The quantity of Food distributed, and cost of the same, are shown in the annexed accounts.

The piece of ground suitable for the permanent buildings (referred to in the last Report) has not yet been obtained, but it will probably be purchased before it is necessary to re-open the establishment next winter.

In consequence of the contention among the people to obtain tickets, the plan was adopted of giving them to the applicants as they passed over the wooden bridge crossing the Yang-king-pang, but on one occasion the rush was so great, that the handrails gave way, and several persons were precipitated into the water; one was drowned and another died in the course of the day. The Constable of the district was immediately informed of the circumstance and he buried the bodies, the expences being paid him, as will be seen by the accounts.

It will be observed that the expenditure amounts to but little more than the annual subscriptions; the chief part of the donations being still in hand for the purchase of the ground required, and the erection of a permanent building.

(Signed) T. C. BEALE.

Shanghai, 26th April, 1852.

Soup Kitchen in Account Current with T. C. Beale Treasurer.

1852.		Dr.
Feby. 16.	To cash expended as per published Memo. of this date,	Drs. 109.38
April 5.	Do. Rice and firewood from 17th February to date,	Drs. 146.25
	Do. Wages do.,	„ 21.00
	Do. for two Coffins,	„ 5.00
	Do. for Repairs of Bridge,	„ 4.20
	Balance in hand,	„ 368.17
		Drs. 654.00

1852.		Cr.
Feby. 18.	By cash An. Subs. as p. list,	Drs. 215.00
	Do. Donations do.,	„ 439.00
	E.E.	Drs. 654.00

Shanghai, 17th April, 1852.

(Signed) T. C. BEALE.

Quantity of Food distributed.

During the 4 weeks, reported 18 Feb.	9,491 bowls.
..........5th week	3,166.. „ ..
..........6	3,115.. „ ..
..........7	4,120.. „ ..
..........8	4,403.. „ ..
..........9	5,171.. „ ..
..........10	4,926.. „ ..
Total	34,392 bowls.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.—Come Mr. O. P. Q., you are always very fond of waking me up at the earliest dawn to look around me, but where have you ensconsed yourself this long time—I do not exactly know if I have fallen into a trance or no, but it seems a weary long time since we were brought to anchor here inside the *Fung Mung* or South-east gate of Suchau.

Hallou you idle boy, wake up your master—well if he has not given us the slip during the night,—or been carried off by thieves notwithstanding he paid his *cent* for protection! Now this is ridiculous enough, to be thus abandoned without being able to speak ten words of Chinese—however, there is no help for it but patience, and so gentle readers, we must await the return of our wandering guide, and leave him to tell us in our next whether he was beguiled away to smoke a pipe in one of those splendid barges we so lately saw on our evening excursion, or to drink a glass of wine with a great mandarin, enjoying, perhaps, the peculiar melody of the Chinese guitar together with "the felicity of being waited on" he so piquantly described in a former letter. For the present I can only while away the time witnessing the numerous boats passing and repassing, filled with almost innumerable passengers, and listen to the din and hum of the busy city of Suchau!

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Times, February 24th, 1852.

Lord Derby waited upon the Queen yesterday afternoon, and submitted to her the following list of his proposed Administration, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to approve:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister—The Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. Disraeli.
Secretaries of State:—
For the Home Department—Mr. Walpole.
For the Foreign Department—Lord Malmesbury.
For the Colonial Department—Sir John Pakington.
Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.
Lord President—The Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Lyndburst.
President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herries.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.
Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.
First Lord of the Admiralty—The Duke of Northumberland.
Postmaster General—The Earl of Hardwicke.

We have since heard that Lord Lyndhurst has declined to accept Office. The following places are apportioned upon the authority of a Protectionist contemporary:—

Mr. Beresford—Secretary at War.
Messrs. George A. Hamilton and Forbes M'Kenzie—Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Lord Naas—Secretary for Ireland.

The following noblemen and gentlemen, we are told, will most likely be appointed to office without the Cabinet:—

Sir F. Thesiger, probably Attorney-General;
Messrs. Napier and Whiteside, Attorney and Solicitor General for Ireland;
Lord Stanley, probably Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs;
Lord Desart, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Baillie, the Marquis of Chandos, Lord Jocelyn, Sir J. Y. Buller, and several other Gentlemen, to whom offices have not as yet been allotted.

TERRIBLE DISASTER OFF SCILLY.

Total Destruction by Fire of the New British Mail Steam-ship "Amazon," and Loss of over One Hundred and twenty Lives.

The R. M. steam packet *Amazon*, from Southampton to the West Indies, took fire at about one A.M., on Sunday, 60 miles west of Scilly, and *was entirely consumed, with the mails, officers, crew, and passengers, except 21 persons* viz., Mr. Vincent, midshipman, 17 of the crew, and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were picked up after being by her 12 hours. The total number of persons on board is said to have been 155. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

We learn from Southampton the following particulars of the *Amazon*, and her departure thence on third inst:—

The Royal mail steam-ship *Amazon*, Captain Symonds, took her departure, this afternoon, with the usual mails for the British and foreign West Indies (excepting Havana and Honduras), the Gulf of Mexico, Spanish Main, &c., in charge of Lieutenant Brady, R.N., Admiralty agent. She takes out fifty passengers, a large and valuable cargo, specie value £20,300 sterling, and 500 bottles of quicksilver, valued at £5,150 sterling, for mining operations in Mexico.

The departure of this magnificent steam-ship may be said to constitute an important event in the history of British transatlantic steam navigation. The *Amazon* commences the new direct line of steam-ships intended to run fortnightly between Southampton and Chagres, touching at St. Thomas', while several lines of branch packets for the accommodation of the West India Islands, the Gulf of Mexico, &c., will run from the island of St. Thomas to the various ports and islands embraced in the new scheme of the West India Mail Packet Company, and sanctioned by the Lords of the Admiralty. By means of the main trunk line, the course of which is a perfectly straight route from Southampton to Chagres, a great steam ferry is in point of fact established between Europe and the Isthmus of Panama, and henceforward a constantly increasing traffic must flow to and from this important part of the world, giving an impetus to both personal and mercantile intercommunication which has long required to be fully developed, and which, with enlarged facilities for intercourse, is susceptible of almost indefinite increase and extension.—*New York Weekly Herald*, Jany. 24.

[The distance from Southampton to St. Thomas's is 3,622 miles.—*Ibid.*]

FATE OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE AMERICAN SHIP *ROBERT BOWNE.*

DEPOSITION *of Joseph Valentine, Steward of the American Ship "Robert Bowne."*

Joseph Valentine, being duly sworn, deposed as follows—

That he was steward in the American Ship *Robert Bowne*, Captain Bryson, and that said Ship sailed from Amoy about March 20th with a crew of 19 men including all hands, and about 410 Chinese passengers bound for San Francisco.

That the Captain in order to maintain cleanliness, cut off the tails of a great many of the Coolies and obliged them to come on deck and be washed all over in cold water, the men scrubbing them with cane brooms. The Coolies evinced much concern at losing their tails many of them crying.

They were well furnished with food and water. On the 10th day out, while cutting up a chicken at the galley door about ¼ past 9 in the morning, the deponent heard a shout from the Chinamen and looking round, saw a body of them rushing aft, armed with pieces of wood as clubs, and at the same time one from behind seized him round the waist. With a small knife he held he cut his wrist and the Coolie let go his hold and followed his companions aft. The deponent then went into the galley with the Chinese cook and both held the doors to prevent the ingress of the Coolies. From a small window in the front of the galley, he saw the murder of the 2nd Mate who was knocked down by blows on the head from ten or twelve men and some of the Coolies having by that time obtained boarding pikes, stabbed him. He was thrown overboard not quite dead, and clinging to a rope was stabbed again with pikes till he relinquished his hold.

The Coolies then forced the doors of the galley and stabbed at deponent with the pikes notwithstanding the intercession of the cook. He succeeded in wresting a pike from them and drove them aft, one or two of the Coolies falling by his thrusts. He then jumped down the forecastle hatch where they barricaded him in. In about an hour they called to him through one of the Chinese who spoke English, and told him to come up promising not to hurt him. He did so and was led aft to the wheel where Smith was also brought.

After steering for an hour deponent was taken into the cabin and ordered under pain of death to show where the Captain's valuables were. He did so, but they got but little. The men were aloft when deponent came on deck whither they had retreated after making an unavailing resistance.

The Coolies told the men if they would come down and take them to land they would not hurt them. The men did so and they were all well treated while they were returning. Deponent was informed by the Chinese that the Captain, two officers, and three men, had been killed. The Coolies obliged deponent to attend the wounded among themselves of which there were several and they said 8 of their number were killed in the fight and thrown overboard.

They quarrelled much among themselves about the division of the plunder. Land was made about the fourth day after turning back and after hanging about it 3 days trying to land, the Coolies became uneasy and wanted the ship run ashore. The Steersman in trying to pass to the westward side of the Island, ran on a reef. They then landed about 150 of the Coolies. The ship slipped off and was anchored in 20 fathoms but dragged into about 60, where she rode with 100 fathoms Chain out.

The next day they landed 100 or 150 more and the Coolies wanted a part of the crew to stay on shore, promising when all were landed to allow them to go on board, and take the ship to some port. Two of the men were on shore and not being allowed to get into the boat again, the remainder pushed off and went on board. They then got out the long boat and offered to put the Coolies on shore that night but they chose to wait till next day. The men then agreed to escape that night in the long boat. The deponent and Smith got into her to bail her out leaving in the Ship 8 men who passed in from time to time various articles necessary for their voyage. After a while, the Coolies apparently discovered their proceedings as there was a great noise on deck the Chinese running about with lanterns, and as they saw and heard nothing more of their messmates they concluded they were either tied or murdered. At daylight therefore they cut loose, drifted clear of the Ship and hoisted a sail. In crossing a reef they stuck for an hour which caused their boat to leak badly, so they went ashore on the other side of the same Island on which the Coolies were. Here they were well treated by the natives who brought them water, vegetables and chickens and set a watch over them at night. The natives were dressed in long gowns their hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head fastened with a pin with a star in front. After caulking their boat they launched her, made sail and on the 8th day were picked up by the *Nymph*.

DEPOSITION *of Jno. Smith, Seaman of the American Ship "Robert Bowne."*

John Smith, American, deposed as follows—

That he was seaman on board the American Ship *Robert Bowne*, Captain Bryson, which vessel left Amoy about the 20th March, with fourteen men before the mast, Carpenter, Steward, Mate and Captain, no second mate, and a Chinese cook, and about 410 Chinese coolies as passengers. After getting out, a man was taken from the forecastle and made second mate.

Deponent makes the same statement as Valentine, concerning the treatment of the coolies.

On the morning of the outbreak, it was his watch below, and he was washing himself on the forecastle when he heard a shout from the Chinamen, and saw them rushing forward with belaying pins, boarding pikes, carpenter's tools, and pieces of wood. He immeditely ran out on the jib-boom. The men in the forecastle came up at the noise with four muskets which the mate had put there and discharged them at the Coolies, afterwards charging with the bayonet. Deponent thinks several were killed, but the Coolies were too strong, those behind pressing on those in front and the men were driven on to the jib-boom. From there they went to the mast-head by the head stays. Saw the murder of the man acting as second mate.

The Coolies sent the interpreter into the foretop to tell the men no harm should come to them if they would descend to the deck and work the ship. They went down one by one and as each reached the deck he was tied hand and foot and stowed away either below or in the cabin.

When wanted to steer, one was brought out and untied, and the man relieved was tied again, until the 3d or 4th day when they were allowed to be at liberty. The deponent was told by the head-man through the interpreter that he must take the ship to land, and he promised to do what he could though unacquainted with navigation. They made the land, ran aground and anchored as stated in Valentine's deposition.

The Coolies wished the crew to be left ashore two at a time as the boat brought them to land which they refused, being doubtful of the Coolies' intentions. One man, a kanacker, went on shore of his own accord at the first or second visit of the boat and they did not see him again. The last time they went the Coolies seized the painter and attempted to drag the boat up when one of the men with his knife cut it, and they got off to the ship with the exception of one man who jumped overboard in a fright and went on shore. The remaining Coolies, some 100 to 150, allowed them to get out the long-boat but seemed disinclined to go ashore and as the men began to suspect them of a design to murder them all, they determined to leave that night in the long-boat. The remainder of deponent's statement agrees with Valentine's.

WE have been favoured recently, by the kindness of a gentleman who has spent some time in New South Wales, with a tabular statement of the statistics of that colony from 1811 to 1850. From an examination of the several tables contained therein, we have been enabled to obtain certain particulars, which, considering the increasing trade between this port and Australia, we deem of sufficient importance to submit to our readers for their guidance.

In table No. 1 is given the increase and decrease of the population of New South Wales, (including the district of Port Philip,) from 1st January to 31st December, 1850; and of the total number at the latter date.

Total increase by immigration 17,511—of which 10,124 were males,—convicts only 292. Total births 10,037, of which 5,100 were males,—giving a total increase of 27,840 within the year.

From these deduct deaths 3,379 and departures from the colony of 5,257—it leaves a net increase to the colony of 19,204, making the total population by accredited returns 265,503 on the 31st December, 1850.

In table No. 2, we have a serial statement of immigration into the above colony from 1832 to 1850 inclusive; by which it appears that during that period of nineteen years 65,596 fourteen years of age and upwards, and 23,655 under fourteen years of age had been sent to the colony at the public expense, and 21,547 of the age of fourteen years and upwards, and 5,461 under fourteen years of age had immigrated thither at their own expense, making a grand total of immigrants into the colony of 116,259.

In table No. 3, we have a statement of monies paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales, (including the district of Port Philip,) on account of immigration, from the 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1850, inclusive, which are thus subdivided.—

Bounties for the introduction of female immigrants under the direction of immigration board,		£ 32,985- 6- 9
Bounties for the introduction of immigrants by private individuals,		£648,155- 7- 9
Passages of mechanics and laborers forwarded by the Government,		£ 10,430-16- 0
Freight, victualling, and other expenses of vessels chartered by the Government,		£235,654-14-11
Gratuities to Surgeons-superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, & others,		£ 65,102- 7- 1
Lodging, maintenance, conveyance, and other expenses of Agents for immigration into the Colony,		£ 45,685-17- 0
Salaries and contingent expenses of Agents for immigration in the Colony,		£ 14,202-11- 1
Salary and contingent expenses of the Agent-general for immigration in England,		£ 1,933-15- 6
Expenses paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England,—		
Office Expenses,	£7,192-3-7	
Emigration Expenses,	£2,788-7-6	
		£ 9,980-11- 1
Remittances from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, viz:—		
Advances from the Colonial Treasury,	£360,000- 0-0	
Land and Immigration deposits paid into the Colonial Treasury,	£ 889- 0-0	
Immigration remittances paid into the Colonial Treasury,	£ 759-10-0	
		£361,648-10- 0
Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits,		£ 223- 5- 6
Outfit and passages of Clergymen, protectors, and teachers,		£ 12,010- 0- 0
Expenses of Quarantine,		£ 35,623-19- 9
Grand Total,		£1,475,699-14- 7

The cost of introducing immigrants has varied considerably in different years in 1832—the approximate average per head was rated at only £6-13-8, whilst in 1838 it had amounted to £23-5-0, in later years the average has not varied very much being usually from £15-17-2 to £16-16 per head.*

Table No. 4, exhibits the expenditure on immigration into the Colony. By this it appears that a sum of money amounting to £283,395-1-3 has been borrowed from 1842 to 1850 inclusive, of which £149,700 had been paid off at the close of 1850.

Table No. 5, gives the births which in 1841, were 5,204, and in 1850, 10,037 respectively.

Table No. 6, states the number of Marriages which in 1841, were 1,974, and in 1850, were 2,825 respectively.

Table No. 7, exhibits the deaths amounting in 1841, to 2,894, and in 1850, were 3,379.

Table No. 8, exhibits the number of Schools and Scholars, of which like the former we shall only give two examples for brevity's sake. In 1841, there were 209 schools and 9,632 scholars, 5,264 of whom were males; and in 1850, there were 659 schools and 28,604 scholars, of whom 15,114 were males.

Table No. 9, gives a more detailed account of the several schools and their expenditure, by which is shewn a disbursement of £31,371 upon General Education.

Tables Nos. 10, 11, and 12, give a statement of Lunatics at Tarban Creek, Sydney. Paramatta, Free and

* All these returns include the district of Port Philip, unless separately stated.

Convict Lunatics, and Invalids—also the Lunatics at Port Philip.

In the year 1850, 96 patients had been cured, 39 improved in health and 69 had died—305 had been admitted and 513 were in hospital at the close of the year of which number of invalids it was deemed that upwards of 400 were incurable.

Table No. 13, exhibits the state of Agriculture from 1841 to 1850 inclusive, whence we gather that there were in cultivation during the latter years as follow—

Wheat,	99,230 acres, which yielded		Bushels	1,477,749
Maize,	23,197	,,	,,	457,106
Barley,	9,740	,,	,,	164,768
Oats,	7,790	,,	,,	152,848
Rye,	293	,,	,,	5,529
Millet,	42	,,	,,	848
Potatoes,	7,074	,,	Tons	15,012
Tobacco,	510	,,	Cwt.	4,923
*Grasses,	48,948	,,	Tons	65,731

Total, 196,824 acres in crop.

*Sown-grasses, Oats and Barley for Hay.

Worked by population of 97,011 males and 54,899 females, and 113,593 children, forming an aggregate of 265,503.

Table No. 14, shews that during the year ending 31st March, 1851, there were 1,089½ acres of land under the cultivation of the Grape Vine, the produce from which is returned at 111,085 gallons of Wine and 1,958 gallons of Brandy—in the Sydney District and together with that of Port Philip, there were 1,237½ acres in cultivation yielding 115,706 gallons of Wine and 2,244 gallons of Brandy.

Table No. 15, is a yearly return of the foregoing for the eight previous years.

Tables Nos. 16 and 17, give returns of Live Stock for eight years. The latter gives a district return of Live Stock from which it appears that on the 1st January, 1851. The total number of Horses in the two colonies amounted to 132,437—of Horned Cattle to 1,738,965—of Pigs to 61,631—and of Sheep to 13,059,324.

In table No. 18, is given the produce of Tallow and Lard. The Tallow produced from 2,364,539 Sheep and 261,159 Horned Cattle, amounted to Cwt. 675,913. The Lard, the produce of 1,565 Hogs, was Cwt. 82,014.

In table No. 19, it is shewn that there are 85 steam-mills, 45 water-mills, 29 wind-mills, and 22 horse-mills.

Table No. 20, shews the number of Manufactories, which were as follow,—2 Distilleries, 1 Rectifying Still, 33 Breweries, 2 Sugar Refineries, 20 Soap and Candle Manufactories, 14 Tobacco and Snuff Manufactories, 7 Woollen Cloth Manufactories, 5 Do. Hats, 6 Rope-walks, 74 Tanneries, 1 Salt-makers, 15 Salting and Preserving Meat Establishments, 5 Potteries, 1 Gas Works, and 20 Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.

Table No. 21, Woollen Cloth and Tweeds Manufactured in 1850, amounted to 190,791 yards, Blankets 326—there is not much increase in this trade during the past four years.

Table No. 22, Soap Manufactured was 31,826 Cwt., this has increased twenty per cent during the last four years.

Table No. 23, Manufactured Tobacco 3,833 Cwt. in 1850, two hundred per cent increase within four years.

Table No. 24, Refined Sugar, Manufactured 51,000 Cwt. last year, in 1847 it was only 39,600 Cwt.

Table No. 25, Imports into Sydney district, 1850, amounted to £1,333,413—1849, £1,313,389. The Tea imported was valued at £39,527 in 1850.

Table No. 26, Imports into Port Philip district, 1850, amounted to £744,925—1849, £479,831. The Tea imported was valued at £17,268 in 1850.

Table No. 27, Exports from Sydney district, 1850, amounted to £1,357,784—1849, £1,135,944.

Table No. 28, Exports from Port Philip district, 1850, amounted to £1,041,796—1849, £755,326.

Table No. 29, Sydney—Whale Fisheries.—Foreign Whalers expended most money at Port Jackson in 1847; but as this table makes no return of the value of the fisheries, we deem it useless to encumber our columns with its list of shipping.

It is needless to go through the other tables in order, but we shall just cull out such items as are most interesting for shewing the progress and prosperity of the Colony of New South Wales, including the two districts of Sydney and Port Philip.

The Imports were largest in 1841, being at that period £2,527,988, of which £1,837,369 were direct from Great Britain, and upwards of £330,000 from British Colonies, leaving less than £400,000 from all other countries. In 1844 the imports were only £931,260, which had gradually increased again in 1850 to £2,078,338.

The Exports in 1841 were £1,023,397, which with slight fluctuations have gradually increased in 1850 to £2,399,580.

It appears upon comparing the Imports and Exports of the two districts, we have been considering, for a series of seven years, from 1844 to 1850 inclusive—that the Imports for that period amounted to £11,205,967 and the Exports to £12,156,904—giving an excess of Exports in favour of the trade of the Colony of £950,937; and the excess of which in 1850 had amounted to £321,242 being more than a third of the whole surplus.

The Import of Grain into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the district of Port Philip,) was valued in 1841 at £201,632, this had dwindled down in 1850 to £32,162. But the Export trade in Grain has never been flourishing, small, however, as it is—it has fluctuated very much during the last eight years being valued in 1843 at £13,486, in 1847 at £16,944, in 1848 and 1849 at only £6,639 and £6,771 respectively; but last year it had much improved being estimated at £24,204.

Butter and *Cheese*.—From 1843 to 1850 inclusive, the Import was 485,016 lbs. value £16,332 and the Export 1,361,103 lbs. value £33,882, thus exchanging inferior for superior commodities and having £17,550 to go to market with.

The Import of Live Stock appears confined to superior Stock for breeding, whilst the Export is not so flourishing now as it was in 1847 and 1848. There is little difference of money value between the years 1843 and 1850, the former being £41,915 and the latter £44,293.

The Import of *Salt Meat* was in 1843 valued at £19,286 which in 1850 had decreased to £2,883. The Export during the same period had increased from £13,924 in 1843 to £31,441 in 1850.

Hides and *Leather* Import in 1843 money value £36,185—1850, £38,695. Export in 1843, £10,305—1850, £41,425.

Wool, Export in 1841 was 8,390,540 lbs., value £517,537—1850, 32,361,829 lbs., £1,614,241.

Tallow, Export in 1843, 3,680 Cwt., value £9,369—1850, 217,878 Cwt., £300,721.

Bark.—The value of this Export had decreased from £5,179 to £322 in the same period.

Timber, Import of money value in 1843, £10,156 and in 1850, £38,048. Export of 1841, valued at £7,004 and in 1850, £17,155.

Oil, Export of (Whale, Whale-bone, and Seal-skins included)—1841, value £127,470—1844, £57,493—1845, £90,804—1850, £29,368.

Shipping Inwards in 1841, 714 vessels, 183,778 tons burthen—1850, 976 vessels, 234,215 tons burthen.

Shipping Outwards in 1841, 690 vessels, 172,118 tons burthen—1850, 1,014 vessels, 263,849 tons burthen.

Land Sales in 1841, were £90,387—1850, £158,698.

The number of Convictions in 1841, were 725,—1850, were 666.

Litigation in 1842, numbered 1,211 cases and in 1850 only 152 cases.

The General Revenue in 1850 amounted to		£370,354
The Territorial Do.	Do.	200,269
From mixed sources	Do.	63,088
	Total	£633,711
Expenditure 1850, amounted to		£587,165
	Balance	£ 66,546

Coin in Colonial Treasury, Military Chest, and Banks at the close of the several years was as follows—

1841,	£462,624-17- 9
1845,	£855,166- 3- 2
1850,	£670,852-18-11

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

(Continued from No. 91.)

Under this board, topographical, geological, and hydrographical surveys were made. The object of the present publication is to furnish to the public a condensed view of the results of these

1st, The practicability of the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

2dly, The resources in the country for the construction of a railroad.

3dly, The climate and productions of the country.

4thly, The advantages of the Tehuantepec route as to distance, and moreover in a commercial and political view as affecting the interests of the U. States.

Accompanied by maps.

It may be well here to remark, that these surveys have attracted the attention of many of the scientific bodies in Europe. They were brought to the notice of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in York in 1844, by the President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, in terms of commendation. In like manner the learned astronomer, M. Arago, gave them his attention, and says of them, "*The surveys of Mr. Moro and of his assistants seem to have been made with every desirable care, by the best methods and with excellent instruments.*" Finally they were submitted to the distinguished Geographer, Baron de Humboldt, who took much interest in them, which is not surprising, when, as every one knows, this idea of connecting the two oceans was one of his cherished hopes.

The report of these surveys has been well received and spoken of in the most flattering terms by men of science, distinguished for their practical knowledge in such matters; in addition to which, almost all the scientific publications have spoken of it most favorably.

1. THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE ROUTE.

From the surveys made, it appears that the entire distance from sea to sea is 135 miles in a straight line, and presents a wide plain from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos to the foot of the Mesa de Tarifa (a table land or elevated plain on the line of the Andes), which rises to a height of 650 feet above the level of the sea, and at the distance of five miles, descends again to the plain, which reaches the Pacific.

The survey commenced on the side of the Pacific near Tehuantepec. Here Senor Moro found two extensive lakes; the outer separated by a narrow sand bank from the ocean, and the inner and larger communicating with it by a narrow channel between high banks. The entrance into the former is called the Boca Barra, and the communication between the two lakes is named the canal of Santa Teresa. It has been clearly ascertained that both these may be easily deepened so as to admit vessels of the largest class. Both lakes form capacious, safe, and commodious harbors. Eight rivers flow into them.

From the shores of the inner lake, the ground rises very gradually to the Venta de Chicapa, whence it rises with steeper acclivity, entering upon the table land of Tarifa by the pass or Portillo de Tarifa. From this point, after proceeding five miles across a plain, the ground begins to descend, but not so rapidly as on the side of the Pacific, and continues to fall till reaching the confluence of the Malatengo and Coatzacoalcos; the slope is almost imperceptible to the shores of the Atlantic, the river falling only at the rate of ten inches per mile for the whole distance.

The character of the river Coatzacoalcos will show the practicability of this route. This river is navigable for ships drawing 12 feet water for about 34 miles from its mouth. No one ever visited this river, Mr. Moro remarks, whether acquainted with these matters or not, without being impressed with the facility with which the whole of it might be made navigable.

"The gentleness of the current may be inferred from the fact that its course with all its windings from the confluence of the Malatengo to the sea, measures 258,000 metres with a fall only of 40, namely, 0.000,155 of descent for each metre of course."

The characteristics of the river afford the surest guarantees for safe and commodious harbors, and offer the strongest encouragement to undertake the removal of the few impediments, which for the present obstruct the navigation by vessels drawing more than twelve feet water. This, it is to be remarked, is the depth on the bar in the dry season, for in the wet season the depth of water is much increased. It is believed that steamers can enter the Coatzacoalcos at almost any time. Commerce can be carried on here as advantageously as at the entrance into the Mississippi from the Gulf, at the mouth of which river the soundings are from 12 to 16 feet, which are the soundings on the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos.

In relation to the bar at the mouth of this river, Mr. Moro remarks: It has been observed that the bar of the Coatzacoalcos is permanent, and in the plan of its course made in 1825 by General Orbegozo, we find, after a lapse of eighteen years, that the same windings exist throughout. The islets and streams are also identical both in number and importance, which seem to promise, that whatever works may be necessary to give greater depth to the river will have a permanent result if they are well conceived and properly executed."

Mr. Moro has examined with precision, the character of the obstruction at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos and the other two in its course, and says, that "I cannot, however, look upon the difficulties as very great, for I am thoroughly convinced that they would be neither arduous or expensive to overcome. The many efficient means employed in similar cases are too well known to allow of much importance being attached to such obstacles."

"In addition to all this testimony of Mr. Moro as to the character of the Coatzacoalcos, it may be well to mention, that the first geographer of the age, the distinguished Mr. Balbi, considers the Coatzacoalcos "as the finest port of all the rivers which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, not even excepting the Mississippi itself." There is this great advantage in the Coatzacoalcos over the Mississippi, that there is no floating or fixed timber in the bed of the river. Its current also is gentle and the waters of the river clear.

The absolute practicability, in an engineering point of view, and the certainty that safe and commodious harbors can at a comparatively small expense of time and money be made both on the Gulf and Pacific sides, being by these surveys clearly ascertained, it may be well now to examine—

2. THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD; AND THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISTHMUS.

"The entire course of the Coatzacoalcos is through the midst of a dense forest, which can supply immense quantities of timber of every description, suitable for the construction of a road. The luxuriance and majestic appearance of the forests bordering on this river are beyond all description, and as Don Tadeo de Ortiz has well observed, they exhibit 'a truly monstrous vegetation of which ocular inspection alone can give an adequate idea.' In close proximity are the productions of the tropical climate, and ascending to the table land, there are found those of the temperate regions. The oak, cedar, pine, in its several varieties, iron wood, the laurus sassafras, the Brazil wood, the mahogany, as will be seen from what follows, are found throughout the several localities of the Isthmus. Abundance of the finest quality of live oak can be procured here."

In the Peninsula of San Mateo and Santa Maria, the most remarkable plants are the tamarind, the palm, the cocoa-nut. The land to the north of the lower eastern lagoon, in which the estates of the Huaves of San Dionisio and San Francisco are situated, appears clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, somewhat resembling that of the parks of Europe.

"Between the Coast and the Sierra, the plain is partly covered by acacias, which, as we shall presently see, might furnish a considerable quantity of gum."

"On approaching the Sierra, the vegetation is more vigorous, and the Brazil wood tree (cæsalpinia crista), of which large quantities might be obtained, becomes very common. The granadillo, the mahogany tree, (svietenia mahogani), the copalchi (croton cascatilla), the bark of which is a well known febrifuge, and the dragon tree (pterocarpus draco), begin to make their appearance, as well as many other shrubs unknown to me, that yield resins and balsams, to which the natives ascribe the most marvellous virtues. There are also the fustic (morus tinctoria), and according to Don Tadeo Ortiz, the logwood (hæmatoxilon campechianum), as well as a considerable number of other trees, both picturesque and useful for their flowers and the hardness and durability of their wood."

"Both the soil and the climate are favorable to the cultivation of sugar-cane and indigo, and those tracts of land which are protected from the winds produce cotton of superior quality."

"The table land and hills between the Tarifa and the Barrio appear covered with good grass, which affords excellent pasture for cattle. The dales are covered with palm-trees, and a little higher up, we find the ocote pine (pinus religiosa?), which has some affinity with the pinus picea. The latter tree is also found on the summits of the hills between the above mentioned places and Santa Maria Chimalapa, alternately with the tropical plants which grown in the lower portions of the grounds."

"It is impossible to describe with effect the luxuriance of the vegetation in the latter places; but among the prodigious multitude of plants, however, the *guayacan* (diospyros lotus), the cedar, the mahogany, the rosewood, the *gateado*, and the ebony, are particularly abundant. No less worthy of notice are the amber tree (liquidambar styraciflua), from which is extracted the resin of the same name, an the tree yielding the balsam of Peru (myroxylon peruiferuin), and the ocozotl, producing a gum very similar to the true amber."

"Innumerable species of fruit trees also luxuriate here, among which are found two kinds of vine bearing fine flavored grapes, the plantain, the orange tree, two species of spontaneous cocoa (theobroma cacao), and the sapota tree of various kinds. The abundance of these is considerable, especially that of the mammee-sapota, that the Indians are accustomed to cut down the tree to gather the fruit more readily."

"There are likewise several kinds of indigoferas; the bixa orellana, from which the annatto is extracted, the sarsaparilla (smilax salsaparilla), the ginger (amomum zingibes), and two kinds of vanilla, which is very common, and which at this time has no value there. This valuable plant is also found in great abundance on the hills west of Petapa."

"The Cerro Atravessado has on its summit a table land, at the northern extremity of which rises an isolated peak. It is covered with excellent pasture grass and a splendid wood of Ocotes. The fissures by which this table land is intersected, are constantly supplied with delicious water by the frequent rains, and when these are considerable, the superabundant water falls perpendicularly over the western side, forming a cascade nearly one thousand metres in height. The edges of the fissures are richly ornamented with Zamias, ferns, and orchidaciæ of great beauty."

The southern side of the most elevated portion of the chain, Mr. Moro remarks, appeared to be profusely covered with majestic oak trees.

"To the right of the upper Coatzacoalcos, or Rio del Corte, are found in astonishing abundance various kinds of pines, and among them is the pinus abies, which the Spanish Government used to send to the dock-yard at the Havannah for the construction of ships' masts. According to Don Tadeo Ortiz, many of these trees are from two to four metres in diameter, and of a prodigious height. They are found on the very edges of the banks of the river. The plains watered by the rivers Malatengo, Chichihua, and Almoloya, are noted in the isthmus for their delightful aspect. The soil and climate are likewise peculiarly adapted to the growth of maize, cocoa, tobacco, rice, and the sugar-cane."

"On the road from the Boca de Monte to the Mal Paso, the vegetation begins to assume an aspect peculiar to the plains of the Coatzacoalcos. The laurus sassafras, the fern tree, an infinite variety of palms, and the plants of the tropical regions already referred to, united and interwoven with passion-flowers, and innumerable filamentous reeds, or richly enveloped and crowned by a multitude of exquisitely beautiful orchidaciæ, formed an admirable and sublime spectacle."

"The Sarabia also runs through groves and woods of great beauty, the soil of which seems to be waiting only for the helping hand of man to yield with profusion the natural riches it contains."

"The other *natural* products of the Isthmus, such as wax, honey, raw silk, cochineal, caoutchouc, furs, tortoise-shell, coral, and pearls, may be had for the gathering. The sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, and rice are produced with the slightest care on the part of the inhabitants in great abundance. The soil is so fruitful, that both Don Tadeo Ortiz and Don José Maria Inglesias assert that the efforts of the cultivator are in some places rewarded with five annual crops of maize, being respectivelay called tornamil, tepuchole, temporal, tepeta, and etopil. Senor Ortiz, speaking of this fertility, says, 'that which most particularly characterizes this privileged region, however, is the singular fact that one single sowing of rice will yield successively two large crops, without the slightest additional labor, as I had an opportunity of observing in the Rancho de Gavilanes, situated in the strand between the Coatzacoalcos and Toneladas.'"

Wild cattle, game of every description, such as deer, rabbits, wild turkey, pheasant, the quail, wild pigeons, and wild ducks, are in the greatest quantity; and the rivers, lakes, and shores of the ocean contain a great variety of the finest fish.

(To be continued.)

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. á Lyon, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 90.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK THIRD.

One of his first Officers named 史可法 Sekofa, having persuaded him a short time after his accession, to invite the most illustrious Mandarins of China to acknowledge him as their Sovereign, had also sent him a list of those whom he might raise to a higher rank:* whether any were wavering between the two parties, or should they be found ranged on the side of the Manchus. As there were none included in this promotion but men of talents, and of distinguished merit, all whose names were inscribed in the schedule, thought themselves highly honoured, and the Court of 北京 Pekin had no little difficulty in counteracting the effects of this piece of diplomacy.

攝政王 Nee-ching-wang after having taken all the prudent measures his policy dictated, was desirous of getting at the root of the evil. He wrote a long letter to Sekofa, most honorable to the character of this Chinese. It was a formal justification of the conduct of the Manchus, regarding the crime imputed to them of having usurped the Empire, and this justification concludes with urgent motives addressed to the minister of 南京 Nankin, to induce him to abandon his pretended Monarch, and to go and fix his abode in the Capital. This grand document may be reduced to the following three propositions, and the natural consequences arising therefrom to Sekofa himself.

"The Manchus have not usurped the "Empire: they have only snatched it out "of the hands of a tyrant, against whom "none of your Princes dared to oppose "himself, and under whom the brave "Ousankouei, notwithstanding all his "valour and the wisdom of his conduct, "would infallibly have succombed.

"This Empire was otherwise in great "disorder; and by universal consent, the "Manchus have succeeded in restoring it "to order, and have rendered it more "flourishing than ever.

"Moral force is so far on the side of "the Tartars, that it becomes self evident, "that their enemies will be destroyed "within a short space and the whole of "China be reduced to subjection."

"Where is then, concludes Nee-ching-"wang, the injustice on our side? where "is the wisdom of Sekofa, if he obsti-"nately refuses to join himself to us?

The manner in which Sekofa replied to the Tartar Prince, is as powerful and substantial as the subject demanded. Arguments, examples drawn from the history of China, all is skilfully wrought together, in order to prove to the Manchus that they had no right to invade the Empire. "Once in the possession of the 明 "Ming family, said he to him, you cannot "compel our nation to withdraw from it, "without the most flagrant injustice; "there still being moreover Princes of "that family amongst us, near relations "of the last Emperor, and quite able to "govern. But you have snatched it "you say, out of the hands of an "usurper; and you neglect nothing to "re-establish good order? That is to "say you have faithfully fulfilled your "treaty, and have rendered us a most "important service,—undoubtedly your "fidelity deserves the rewards promised "you, and this great zeal for the welfare "of the Chinese ought to assure you of our "gratitude";—he finishes by exhorting the Manchu Prince to form a lasting peace between the two people, so that both might henceforth be united, and have nothing more to desire in order to secure happiness.

This epistolary contest between the two most skilful diplomatists of the two rival Courts, was shortly afterwards followed by a most terrible war, during which Sekofa showed that he knew something more than how to answer a letter skilfully. The Manchus were desirous of possessing 宿遷 Sou-tsien † that barred their entry into 江南 Kiangnan, and they flattered themselves to carry the place, before the Court of Nankin was prepared to succour it. But they deceived themselves. Without waiting for the orders of his Master, Sekofa, who had assumed the command of the troops in that Province, was no sooner informed of the design of the Tartars, by the spies he kept amongst them, than he made a forced march with his army, and succeeded in arriving before Sou-tsien before the enemy reached it. The Manchu General immediately directed his views elsewhere, and to compensate for the blow he had missed he determined to invest at the same time two other places of less importance, the taking of which still possessed some advantage. That he might not be disturbed in his enterprize this Tartar placed some troops at the head of a defile, near the camp of Sekofa, to observe the Chinese, and to stop him if need be.

* The Civil and Military Mandarins form nine different orders, and in each order is a first and second degree: thus there are eighteen degrees, to which the Emperor can raise whom he will. These titles do not procure any revenue as such; they are simply honorary, and give a rank more or less distinguished at assemblies, on visits, &c., &c.

† Sou-tsien-heen, a city of the third order in Kiangnan, in the 34° 0' 50" of N. long., and in the 136° 19' 21" East from Paris.

This project was a good one, and the Prince Regent had readily approved of it. But judging that the army was not strong enough to be thus subdivided, he sent for several corps from 河南 Ho-nan that had subjugated that Province. What cause of alarm could there be then whilst it was well known in what a state of confusion the Court of Nankin was at that time. Sekofa despatched thither courier after courier, urgently demanding powerful succours, without which, said he, the besieged places would be utterly lost; but these couriers were not sent forward. One, more fortunate than his fellows, at length succeeded, and brought back for answer, that they could not send him any troops from Nankin.

Any other General, satisfied with having done his duty by warning his Master of his danger, would infallibly have stopped short, and have had nothing to reproach himself for. But the brave Chinese, with a brilliant genius and fertile in expedients, designed within himself to gain one entire Province, in lieu of the two cities his Court was content to lose. There were fortunately in his army two Officers ready to risk everything, who were his Lieutenant-Generals; to whom he imparted his design. "I am certain, "said he to them, that Ho-nan at the "present time, has very few men to keep "it; and our enemies have no thought "that we are men to attempt any thing "on that side. Go thither then speedily "with the detachment I will give you, "brave men as you are, you will easily "seize that Province, whilst I will amuse "the Manchu Officer, they have set "watch over me."

This project succeeded admirably. The two besieged Cities were taken by the Tartars, and Ho-nan was lost to them; we shall again witness Sekofa giving proofs of his fidelity and skill elsewhere; but unhappily they were not attended with the same success.

This advantage gained by the troops of the Ming Emperor, was soon followed by a most strange adventure, which of itself was enough to upset the throne of this weak Monarch, and the results of which were in fact very disastrous to him. The narrative I am about to give, will serve to augment the curious history of impostors.

History of the impostor Ouanchiming.—In the commencement of the year 1645. The Prince who reigned at Nankin, was warned by one of his ministers that a rumour prevailed that the hereditary Prince eldest son of the deceased Emperor, Hetsung, was still living; and that he had kept himself concealed for the last month or two in some obscure place in 浙江 Chehkiang. News of so much importance was certainly deserving of being inquired into thoroughly. Orders were therefore given to two confidential Eunuchs, to go and learn privately the truth of the rumour. They ought indeed, by their instructions, in case they discovered the Prince in those parts to be true or false, to bring him away to Nankin, either willingly or by force.

The two messengers enacted their difficult task exceedingly well. They discovered the young man they were in quest of, and lavished so much attention on him privately, that he thought he might confide in them, without danger. The Eunuchs only flattered him with fine promises of fidelity to his person, telling him that a party was already formed, and was quite ready to declare in his favour. The pretended Prince did not suspect them: he put himself into the hands of the Eunuchs, who easily conducted him to the Court.

He had scarcely arrived there, when he was subjected to a judicial inquiry. His first answer to the questions proposed to him, stated that at the commencement of the third moon of the preceding year, the tyrant 李自成 Lystching had given orders that he and his two brothers should be strangled; but that he was fortunate enough to escape from the hands of his guards, that he immediately took shelter in the house of Fankotsong, president of the Inner Tribunal,‡ where several Mandarins he had sent information to came to visit him in their robes of ceremony, acknowledged him without any difficulty, and caused him to be seated on a kind of throne, which they placed to the best advantage in the middle of the apartment.

At these words 王鐸 Ouanto, minister of state interrupted him; and showing 方其简 Fankikien to him, preceptor of the hereditary Prince, he asked him abruptly, if he knew that Doctor. *Do I know him*, replied the young man? certainly. *I do; he is my preceptor Fankikien.* The latter nevertheless in vain examined this personage with the greatest attention, he was unable to recognize his old pupil in him. But un-

‡ This name of Inner or Interior Tribunal is equivocal enough. It may be applicable to two of the Tribunals at Pekin; one of which is the Tribunal of the Imperial Guards, named Ki-ne-gai, and the other that of the Judges ordinary of the household of the Emperor, which is called Tu-pu.

☞ *See next page* (160.)

willing to hurry anything in so very important a consideration; and persuaded moreover that the hereditary Prince, if still living and now before his eyes, or in whatever place he might be, could not fail to be greatly changed after experiencing so many and great sufferings, formed the resolution to ask him two or three questions. *Inform us I pray you* said the Doctor gravely to him, *when I began the lessons that I had the honor to give you, and how far we proceeded together?* I have forgotten replied the other. *But,* replied Fankikien, *you have not forgotten surely the situation of the hall where you studied, for two years together: inform us of a few particulars?* the same answer was returned, that is to say, *that he had lost all* recollection of it.

(To be continued.)

Dress in Paris.—Mr. Walsh, Paris Correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce,* writes that extravagance in dress never was so great under royalty as since we lived in a republic. There are fabrics in silks and satins as high as twenty, thirty and forty dollars the yard; the dress, without the making, amounts to from 300 to 500 dollars.—*San Francisco Herald,* March 7.

Fleet of Steamers for Panama.—"In consequence of the immense emigration now taking place from the Atlantic States of California, and the large number of persons now waiting upon the Isthmus for a means of reaching San Francisco, the P. M. S. Company have put up four of their steamers for Panama—all to sail within a week of each other."—*Ibid.*

The French Expedition to Sonora.—It will be recollected that we noticed some months ago the departure for Sonora in Mexico of a number of our restless and adventurous French citizens, with the intention, it was supposed, of driving back the relentless scourge of that country,—the Apaches, and working the valuable mines in the north, which the Mexicans had been forced to abandon. One of the company returned to the city a few days since. From his report it seems they were received with great enthusiasm by the citizens and authorities of Guaymas and Hermosillo. The municipal officers and merchants of the latter place at once petitioned the Government of the States to extend aid and encouragement to the strangers. They demanded, among other things, that a part of the fund, annually appropriated for the conduct of the war against the Apaches, should be placed at the disposal of the French for the same purpose. They were supplied by the inhabitants with twenty mules, provisions of all kinds, and had assigned them, in case they desired to engage in agriculture, the presidio of Santa Anna, and the lands attached. The company were received with the same manifestation at Uris, the capital of the State, where the members of the Government exhibited every disposition to act in a most liberal manner towards their newly arrived defenders.

Report says that the mines in the country inhabited by the Apaches are exceedingly rich. The distance from Guaymas to Hermosilla is 40 leagues; from Hermosillo to Arispe 20 leagues; and from the latter town to the first point where gold is known to exist, about 25 or 30 leagues. Foreign coin is not current in Sonora, except at a discount of 10 per cent., and gold dust is only worth Drs. 15 to the ounce.—*Ibid.*

Col. Berzenczei.—Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., agents for the fine clipper ship Golden Gate have kindly tendered to this distinguished Hungarian a free passage to China on their splendid vessel—a compliment gratifying to the Colonel, and worthy of the reputation for liberality and public spirit that house enjoys. The first step is thus taken in facilitating the labors of Colonel Berzenczei, and it is to be hoped such other measures will be taken by our citizens as will give substantial and effective aid to his enlightened mission.—*Ibid,* March 4.

The Mexican Republic.—What is to become of it?—"We published a few days since in the *Herald,* information communicated to us by our correspondent in Acapulco, which, if true, will have a very important influence on the prospects and destiny of the Mexican Republic. That information we have every reason to believe is true. It was to the effect that another revolution is on the *tapis* in that unfortunate country, and that it may be expected to break out at any moment under the leadership of the renowned Santa Anna."—*Ibid,* March 3.

Gold Dust.—The exact amount of gold dust shipped by the *Northerner,* was Drs. 1,240,731 05—by the Oregon, on Saturday. Drs. 167,463 75—total, Drs. 1,408,194 80.—*Ibid.*

Departure of the Steamer.—The mail Steamer *Northerner* leaves this morning at 7 o'clock, for Panama, with about 250 passengers, and Drs. 1,500,000 in gold dust.—*Ibid,* March 2.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 26, Lanrick, *for* Hongkong.
29, Audax, ,, Do.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Celestial, Challenger, Hannibal, Roman, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Androklos, Balmoral, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, & Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariœnis, Kerata Roodin, and Sir H. Compton.
Singapore.—British Sovereign, Nonpareil, and Thomasine.
Hongkong.—Brenda, Hannibal, Iona, Island Queen, and Minna.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,
Total Pieces,	92,600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 27	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Apr. 13	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
May 1	Shanghai	B. str.	700	Christian	Hongkong	Apr. 25	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 24	Lanrick	B. brig	283	White	Hongkong	Cash	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 28	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Cash	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Cruize		
,, 30	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed and Colred. Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Camlets Pieces
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	
Balmoral, (vid Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	,, 12	2,821,469	94,728			
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 4	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 17	2,897,221	38,865	120		300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Celestial	203	Apr. 22	A. ship	560	Palmer	Bull, Nye & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Shanghai		May 1	B. str.	700	Christian	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	Soon
Solide	4	Mar. 8	H. brig	228	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Australia	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. schr.	110	*Repairing*	Thomas Lacy.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	178	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,152	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,055,594	1,383,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	558,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	18,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	220,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300		12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512		1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&			39,600		400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,843,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630			751,694	321,499			916,369	7,664,192						1,184,634		6,861,386	
Year 1849-50, Decrease,			150,097			220,580	117,183			99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623		314,946		1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels, 1851—July Total																5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 ,, Aug. ,,																3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 ,, Sept. ,,																3,612,389	1,198				7½ pcls.	
In 11 ,, Oct. ,,																4,880,027	2,850					95
In 7 ,, Nov. ,,																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
In 5 ,, Dec. ,,																2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels, 1852—Jan. Total																759,146	946			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 ,, Feby. ,,																1,010,300	169					
Mar. 12	Pedlar, [for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
,, 13	India,	573	London													488,856			183.74			
,, 17	John Bright,	591	London													231,700	654					238
,, 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						
,, 27	D. of Richmond,	470	London																			
Apr. 10	Old England,	302	Liverpool													419,745						
,, 14	Geelong,	392	London													231,278	1,105					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,				280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
,, 21	Raduga [vid Batavia	586	Boston	36,800			36,800	25,500	41,600	9,500	14,500			90,500	127,300				
,, 25	Gallego,	585	New York					47,800	80,700	15,100	138,500	41,200	63,300	400,600	400,600				
,, 31	Adelaide,	372	New York		23,300		23,300	92,800	94,200	13,500	181,000	20,200	64,600	385,300	408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston	140,200			140,200	18,700	53,700	34,300	296,200	12,800	45,000	518,700	658,900				
,, 19	Mandarin,	776	New York	363,400			363,400	25,300	8,600	25,100	200,800	11,600	38,000	363,400	726,800	1,825		17.60	
,, 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				
Apr. 12	Andes,	440	New York	189,749			189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,093	28,643	239,231	428,980		9	3.46	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,																1,147,152				
Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,																451,628				
Dec. ,, —In 3 ,,																432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,480				
,, 29	Ruby,	443	Sydney													244,158				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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